## FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

From Our Special Correspondent. CHARLESTON, March 1, 1861.

The military agitation in Charleston commences each day with the rising of the sun. As soon as that luminary appears, he is saluted by the discharge of ordnance usual in such cases; but there are still many people here who do not understand this proceeding; they, half-clad, leap hastily from their beds, and demand of the soy. vant, who, with a frightened air, answers their nervous summons, if Fort Sumter is really taken. The second phase in this comedy of alarm is caused by the morning papers at breakfast. That which troubles one in these journals is not what one reads, but what one does not read; for the most ominous silence is kept by them regarding affairs in Charleston. Sometimes, as if to carry the universal uneasiness to the highest point, there appears a mysterious allusion to the subject of recuforcements, but without any explanation whatever. To lighten up all this tabyrinth of danger and mystery, the Charleston man betakes himself, after breakfast, to the tattery, or to the bousetop, to scan the barbor with anxious eyes for any traces of an enemy. But, although the Federal flag flies above Fort Sumter, the whole atmosphere is not only an atmosphere of peace, but even of a tropical languer, and the Charlestenian, addressing himself to his wife, who follows all his movements with a lively interest, delivers the following terse sentiment: "I'll be damped if there'll be any firlting." Madam receives this centiment with unsets columness, for her husband has repeated it dady for the last two months, and she knows that his opinion will often change, and again return to the same point. She is right in this, for, in effect, as he departs from his house toward his counting-room he sees at the Adams Express Company's door a huge package of arms; a little further up he meets a cadet just up from Fort Moultrie, who assures him that during the night three formidable vessels-of-war have been loitering about; and by the time our friend returns to his dinner, the peaceful atmosphere of the morning has given place to one positively warlike, and he says to his wife, with confidential importance, that he is sure there will be a collision during the coming night. But Madam receives this announcement with the same calmness as before, for she has heard the prediction daily for two months, and, on an average, there are each day in Charleston two or three battles.

Meanwhile, although military affairs are dull enough, there is fun with the floating battery, and a representation of "The Lady of Lyons is announced for next week. The bankers of Charleston have taken \$1,500,000 of the \$15,000,-000 loan advertised by the "Confederate States."

Since Col. Gregg has been transferred from Sullivan's to Morris Island, both the former and Fort Moultrie are under the charge of Major Ripley, who is able very seldom to take a recess from his work, for if during his absence any reenforcements should enter the harbor, the responcibility would rest on him. The Major, who is really a distinguished officer, is much annoyed by the inexperience of his subordinates. For a soidier who has been in battle with regular troops, there can be nothing more annoying than to command a raw army like that under the Major. The force is becoming so thoroughly vexed by the delay which has restrained their ardor for two months that a mutiny would doubtless break out of the suspense should be prolonged much further.

THE FLOATING BATTERY DESCRIBED. SHIPS WITH REENFORCEMENTS OFF THE COAST -THE ATTACK ON FORT SUMTER.

From Our Own Correspondent CHARLESTON, S. C., March 1, 1861. The prevailing belief here is, that the Daniel Webster, and perhaps other ships, are hovering off this const with troops for Fort Sumter; that at night the coast is approached sufficiently to ascertain whether affairs have undergone any change, with the intention, in case the seige should be found to have commenced, to attempt to reach the Fort. The Rebels are much exercised as to the mode of making this attempt, whether it will be to push boldly for Fort Sumter through the narrow and shallow channels, under the fire of the numerous batteries, or whether troops will be landed above or below the city. or both, and marched in the rear, and thus silence the batteries as well as divert the attention of the rebel troops. The impression that something like the latter mode will be adopted is gaining ground. It does not suit the arrange-

The steamer lately purchased by the Rebels as the nest-egg of a navy has been pierced for guns, and will soon receive her equipment on board. She is designed to supply the need which developed itself when the Marion was esized. and no doubt is capable of good service. She will be ready to cruise in a few days, and the Rebels hope she will meet the Webster and make a capture.

ments the Rebels had made for the occasion.

The floating battery is receiving its finishing touches. The guns-one a 44 and three 33pounders-will be placed aboard within the next few days. The position the craft is intended to occupy is the shoal between Cumming's Point and Jazvis Island, about 500 yards from Fort Sumter, where it will be sunk. The sinking will, it is believed, bring it to an upright position, and will leave a breastwork about fifteen feet above the water by about one hundred long, and ten or twelve feet of water in the chamber of the structure, above which, on the battery side, will be elevated the gun platform. The idea of the water inside, as I stated the first time I made any allusion to this queer structure, is to squelch the bombs thrown into it, while the iron-covered shed will afford protection to the men. The opening at the top will relieve then from the effect of the explosions. The battery side, which will be particularly exposed, is formed of twelve-inch pitch-pine timbers, not seasoned, which form the frame work, boited together, after the style of ship-building; on the outside are belted four-inch plank, on which are solted and screwed bars of railroad-iron of T shape. The inclination of this outside surface is downward about twenty degrees, which will, it is expected, materially lessen the effect of the shot fired at her, by causing them to glance anto the water. On the inside are two tiers of palmetto logs, about six-inches in diameter, bulted together, and secured by a frame-work, between which and the frame timbers is precised a layer of pressed cotton bales. This forms a breastwork wall nearly six feet in thick-

THE PRO-SLAVERY REBELLION. planked up and calked, I do not understand that any provision has been unde agains'the extreme liability of the craft to take fire, arising from the combustible character of the material of which it is constructed. The rinking of it will, it is expected, hold it firmly in its position. In giving these details, & but repeat what I said of this Sattery, in my first allusion to it (and the first anywhore made in print), more than a month

The rebels continue to receive large shipments of gunpowder, which dispel all fears on their part of a short supply. Bombs and shot, in like liberal quantities, are landed daily.

Work on the Cumming's Point Battery, which is constructed very much after the fashion of the floating one, with the essential addition of sard, has nearly ceased, and if ever the rebels expect to put in execution their threat to attack Fort Sumter, it seems as though it must be within one week from this time; when it will be an affair between them and President Lincoln, the very thing they least like. As The Mercury is the war-at-all-hazards organ, I venture to lengthen this letter by quoting the following from its columns this morning, it being a paragraph in a

letter dated at Washington:

"The time for South Carolina to take Fort Sumter has passed. In my opinion, and according to the views of a great many, the captine of that poet some time since would have been pregnant with the best results for the cause of a Southern Confederacy. It would not only have made such a breach between the North and the South as to have lit up, in an uncentrollable degree, the dormant Southern feeling throughout the Border States, and swept the Union-savers and submissionists to their political graves—bringing all those States into the Confederate States—but it would have given a prestige and power to the South Carolina delegation at Montgomery that would have enabled them to engraft their State Rights, Free-Trade, and Pro-Slavery emendations upon the new Constitution. These objects could have been effected by pursuing the bold, straightforward policy of 'Know you are right; then go ahead.' But the policy pursued has been different, and its objects are lost. The time has passed. Having wated so long, honor will not suffer by waiting longer. The State can now gain nothing by an attack. If President Davis is to make the fight, and to resp the glory of that which may turn out to be a necessity, would it not be wise, at this stage, to let the enlisted soldiers and regular army of the Confederate States do the fighting? There was a time when Carolina and Carolinians might well have established her independence themselves, under their own authorities. By too great caution as to the means, the end is forfeited. As you have pursued the policy of saving risk to the lives of valuable ciurens, that policy should now be carried through. At this time of day it would be worse than useless to sacrifice them for what cannot be redeemed. Wisdom now requires that the whole matter should be turned over to the Confederate States Government, and to its forces of regular soldiers, recruited at so much a head. Your people can letter dated at Washington: "The time for South Carolina to take Fort Sumter whole matter should be turned over to the Confederate States Government, and to its forces of regular soldiers, recruited at so much a head. Your people can then congratulate themselves that, at least, prudence has done semething, if it has left undone other things. It would be exceedingly unwise to lose now what has

The ugliness of the above is unmistakable. It s peculiarly Mercurial.

The permanent Constitution of the Southern Confederacy has now received its finishing strokes in secret session at Montgomery, but it is not yet promulgated. It is the purpose of the conspirators not to let the instrument go to the people for their approval or rejection; but it will be submitted to the Conventions of the several States, which, chosen months ago, will readily affirm the instrument.

I am happy to report that those old friends and favorites of THE TRIBUNE, the celebrated firm of Henrys, Smith & Townsend, in your city, have been heard from. Circulars have been sent all through the seceding States, announcing their intention to select some one of the rebellious cities as the theater of future operations.

In order to help raise the wind, the ladies of this city have projected amateur performances at the Theater, which will open on Monday evening with "The Lady of Lyons." Who are to take the different parts is a mystery that makes

Bishop Davis of the Diocese of South Carolina has issued the form of a new prayer, which is made to conform to the Rebellion.

## FROM MARYLAND.

THE INAUGURATION.

GOV. HICKS AND JUDGE BLAIR-SENATORS TONY TON AND HIS NEW EMPIRE.

BALTIMORE, March 4, 1861.

A charming, cool, and slightly overcast day for the Inauguration, with a gentle breeze, and Pennsylvania avenue swept and watered by Dr. Blake, who will deserve a month's respite in his office for so considerately remembering the comfort of the President elect. The Doctor had a terrible hostility to Lincoln poles last Summer -wonder whether he has got over it ?

The Democratic aristocracy hereabout are talking very mysteriously, this morning, and consumed most of the Sabbath, yesterday, in the same gossip, about the chances of trouble to-day, when Mr. Lincoln goes to take his oath of office, and every now and then a malicious wish escapes their lips, that some traitor hand would be raised against him. It is not among the laboring classes that such iniquitous feelings prevail. You can hear their expression only among certain broad-cloth gentry.

Notwithstanding the denials to the contrary, it s asserted by those who ought to know that Gov. Hicke did use all his influence to get Winter Davis into the Cabinet; and this morning we have it that he threatens to call the Legislature together if Judge Blair is appointed. So, too, the Virginia Conventionists are threatening to carry that State out of the Union if Gov. Chase and Judge Blair are put in Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet. The impertinence of these people in presuming to dictate to Mr. Lincoln is only equaled by the treason of Jeff. Davis, Toombs, and Twiggs.

The objection of Gov. Hicks and party to Judge Blair, I learn, is to the staple of the Judge's campaign speeches, because they squinted strongly toward an amendment of our State Constitution which should base representation on population, and undo the present rotten-borough system that makes one man's vote in Calvert County equal to the votes of fifty men in Baltimore City. And for putting a man into the Cabinet who entertains such truly democratio sentiments, the Governor threatens to dissolve the Union. But the Governor will think twice before he calls that Legislature together. They desire nothing better than to get at the official life of the Governor.

Our Senator Kennedy has more nous than any of the Secessionist tribe. He is a far better politician than either Gov. Hicks or Mr. Winter Davis: He thinks the Secession movement has utterly failed of its purpose, which was and is. to convert our Government into a Pro-Slavery one by force, and that the Burder Slave States will be compelled to bring back the Cotton States to their allegiance, which, at best, is only nomin-The other side and the ends are sterely ally suspended. The wisdom of the Bepublican

party in refusing to compromise away their principles, is regarded not only by Mr. Kennedy, but by others of our public men, as the real sal-

vation of the Union. The general feeling is, that Senator Andrew Johnson is the accual hero who has saved the Border Slave States from plunging into Disunion. His great December speech certainly saved Tennessee, and the stand taken by him on Saturday, when be exclaimed, "Show me a Secessionist and I will show you a traitor," will arrest all further progress of the rebellion, if Mr. Lincoln will only follow up that hint by prompt action, which everybody expects will be done. Had Douglas followed Mr. Johnson's lead, as was expected, I doubt whether South Carolina would have braved Secession.

I learn that Gov. Houston threw his entire influence into the Secession scale, and that his future operations are to be against Mexico, with the design of founding a South-Western Empire, separate from the Southern Confederate States. This can only be prevented by the peaceable admission of Chihuahua and Tamaulipas, with its harbor of Tampico, as Free States, by the consent of Mexico, into the American Union. Such scenes as those enacted by the traitor Twiggs

must never be permitted again on American soil. Your Superintendent of Police has quite nonplussed our worthy Marshal of Police by his letter of the 28th ult., which appears in this morning's papers. It fully sustains the position taken by the Board of Police of this city-that they had determined to protect Mr. Lincoln on his passage through Baltimore, and that they had the power to do so. The revelations of Mr. Kennedy, bowever, as to the espionage of the New-York police upon traitors to the Federal power, are not at all relished by those who are meditating treason.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

THE SOUTHERN CONGRESS.

THE SOUTHERS CONSISS.

TWENTY-SECOND DAY.

MONTGORERY, Ala., Thursday, Feb. 28, 1861.

Mr. Chilton presented a memorial from nearly all the merchants and tradesmen of Montgomery, asking that this city be made a port of entry. The memorial was not read, but, on motion, was referred to the Committeeners, and Affairs.

merchants and the control of entry. The memorial was not read, but, on motion, was referred to the Committee on Commercial Affairs.

Mr. Curey of Alabama pres ented a letter, which, without reading, he requested should be referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs. It was accordingly referred. He said, also, that he held in his hands models of flags, which he would not designate as models of a national flag, but as models of a flags as models of a national flag, but as models of a flags are stated on the same of a national flag, but as models of a flag for the Confedente States. Some of them were well worthy of attention and examination. One of them is particularly handsome and happy in conception. It is designed by a gentleman of rare intellectual endowments, and of unexceptioned taste for the beautiful. For beauty and appropriateness it cannot be excelled. A field of blue, having an eagle on its upward flight, with a cluster of stars representing the Confederate States, partially comprises the design. The remainder of the flag also preserves our historical white and red, not in horizontal stripes, but in perpendicular lines. The flag not only blends the historical recollections of the past, but indicates our hopes for the future. It also preserves our republican emblem—the red, white, and blue. It has the eagle, which has always, in Rome, France, and America, been reparded as the representative of liberty. The models were referred to the Flag Committee.

Mr. Hill of Georgia presented a model flag, which he said had received from a most excellent lady who resides in Northern Georgia. It preserves much of the resemblance of the old flag, yet it is distinctive enough to be readily distinguished from the other. The model was appropriately referred.

Mr. Chestnut of South Carolina presented a memorial from Mr. T. K. St. Clair, asking for a cavent to secure him in the enjoyment of a patent which he now possesses. The memorial was referred to the Committee on Patents.

Mr. Ochiltree of Texas presented a memorial fro

Mr. Ochikree of Texas presented a memorial from

Join C. Crawford, which, without being read, was referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. Curry of Alabama presented a communication on the subject of the tariff. It was not read, but re-

on the subject of the tariff. It was not read, but referred to the appropriate committee.

Mr. Hill, of Georgia, presented a communication on postal affairs and patents. Referred.

Mr. Shorter, Chairman of the Committee on Engrossments, reported as duly engrossed:

An act to raise money for the support of the Government and to provide for the defence of the Confederate

States of America.

An act to raise provisional forces for the Confederate States of America, and for other purposes.

Mr. T. R. R. Cobb of Georgia offered the annexed bill, which he desired to have read, but not acted upon to-

day; A BILL to define the jurisdiction of the Federal Courts to cer A BILL to define the jurisdiction of the Federal Courts to certain cases.

Shorton I. The Congress of the Confederate States do enact, That in the event of a condition of arms between the Confederate States and the United States, or of a reducal on the part of the authorities of the United States, or of a reducal on the part of the authorities of the United States to recognize the independence of the Confederate States, or to receive the Commissioners sent by the latter to treat with the fermer in relation to the several matters of confederate States shall not take cognizance of any civil cause in which the pisinsiff is or may be either the said United States or either one of them, or any citizen or citizens thereof.

See, 2. All pending cases in which the plaintiff shall be in either of the clauses aforesaid shall, upon the happening of either of the contingencies aforesaid shall upon the happening of either of the contingencies aforesaid shall upon the happening of either of the contingencies aforesaid shall upon the happening of either of the contingencies aforesaid shall upon the happening of either of the contingencies aforesaid shall upon the happening of either of the contingencies aforesaid shall upon the happening of either of the contingencies aforesaid shall upon the happening of either of the contingencies aforesaid shall upon the happening of either of the contingencies aforesaid shall upon the happening of either of the contingencies aforesaid shall upon the happening of either of the contingencies aforesaid shall upon the happening of either of the contingencies aforesaid shall upon the happening of either of the contingencies aforesaid shall upon the happening of either of the contingencies aforesaid shall upon the happening of either of the contingencies aforesaid and appening of the contingencies aforesaid and the contingencies aforesai

On motion, the bill was referred to the Judiciary

Committee.

Mr. Chilton, from the Committee on Postal Affairs, reported the following bill, which was read three times

reported the following bill, which was read three same and passed:

AN ACT Supplemental to an Act to Regulate the Rates of Poetage, and for Other Purposes.

Boo. I. The Confederate States of America do enact, That until postage stamps and stamped envelopes can be precured and distributed, the Postmaster General may order the postage of this Confederacy to be prepaid in money, under such rules, regulations and restrictions as he may adopt.

Bec. 2. Be it further enacted, That unless otherwise prescribed by law, the Postmaster General may contract with any line of steamers for the transportation of nual matter between the ports of the Confederacy and the ports of foreign Gevernments. Provided, that the rance of postage shall not exceed the rates allowed by the present laws of the United States for similar service, and the compensation to be paid shall not exceed the inceme from postage on such matter. e compensation to be paid shall not exceed to cetage on such matter. Congress then went into secret session.

THE TRUE POLICY OF THE SOUTH. THE TRUE POLICY OF THE SOUTH.

We cannot too often enforce upon the South the obvious but neglected truth that the encouragement of its own industry and the development of its own resources are the only real security of Southern interests. If the Southern States will pursue this policy there is no need that they shall go out of the Union to protect their rights. Unless the South exerts the energy to accomplish these objects in the Union, it can never receive them in an independent Confederacy.

Let it blace its chief dependence upon that enterprise can never receive them in an independent Confederacy.

Let it place its chief dependence upon that enterprise
and seli-reliance to which the Wilmot Proviso or
kindred prohibition cannot be applied. What is the
real condition of the South? Where is its commerce?
its manufactures? its machinery? its lines of internal
improvement? In the hands of Northern capitalists.
Its agricultural implements, its household farniture,
its very clothing, from the crown of the hat to the sole
of the shoe, are made by Northern hands; its schoolbooks for its children are made at the North. It does
to recover its countile farniture; it patronizes Northbooks for its children are made at the North. It does not encourage its own literature; it patronizes Northern periodicals, and permits such magazines as the Southern Quarterly to die the death. Producing those important staples which control the markets of the world, the South neglects every other department of industry. Northern ships carry its products abroad, and Northern looms weave its labrics. Its pleasure-seekers frequent Northern watering places, and, we venture to predict, if there be no war, will be found at those places next Summer in greater numbers than ever before.

at those places next Summer in greater numbers than ever before.

And yet everywhere in the South are elements of wealth. We have mountains brim-full of valuable minerals; forests which are mines of wealth; soil adapted to the production of every species of grain and inter-tropical fruit; navigable streams intersecting and irrigating the whole land; magnificent harbors; inex-haustible water-power and cheep and intelligent labor. Enterprise and energy are all we need to avail our-selves of natural advantages such as no other people in America nearests.

selves of natural advantages such as no other people in America possess.

The most solemnly guaranteed rights are not secure from encroachment. We must rely upon ourselves and ourselves alone for protection from aggression. We must spin and weave, we must mine and plant for curselves. Instead of expanding our energies in agitation we must light up the first of industry; we must encourage each other is hard work and in economy; we must provide by combination of capital and labor for direct importation into our own ports. In one word, let us cease to battle with snacows, and, grapping with our ewn indolence and love of case, conquer our worst enemies in conquering ourselves.

[Balt. Amer.

REPUDIATION AND BEGGARY. To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. Sin: Your esticle in sectorday's lesse, beeded &Re-

that occurred many years ago, when Mississippi repudiated her State debt. The writer of this distinctly r members of reading the facts from THE TRIBUNG OF Jeffersonian, to a circle of his neighbors, and of writing a petition to Congress, signed by those press at, asking the Federal Government to assume the de' ots of Missiesippi and eject her from the Union; thus, not only saying her houses creditors from harry, but at the same time preserving from contempt the character of the Federal Government. Our Representative, the Hou. Cristopher Morgan, duly presented the petition, and was imperiously growled at by the lesser light of Buwas imperiously growled at by the lesser light of Buchanan's robber trinity, Jacob Thompson, who was then member of Congress from the State of "Repudiation and Beggary." Mis attempted brow-besting, however, was a feilure, as Morgan was not exactly the man to be bluffed. I well remember the approval of the sentiment of the petition by the Editor of The Tribush at the time, and I now submit that, had it been possible for Congress or the Federal Government to have carried out the demand of the petitioners, said Government would at this day present a far more dignified attitude to the astoniahed nations of the earth. God bless The Tribush for its noble stand at this crisis of American history in behalf of Human Liberty. Pert Syron, N. Y., March 1, 1861.

MINOR ITEMS. THE FLOATING BATTERY.

The correspondent of The Providence Journal, writing from Charleston, says of the floating battery:

"The greater part of the timber being on one side, it sits on the water at an angle of 45 degrees, one side drawing six feet of water, and the other about two feet out of water. It will have to be ballasted down to an even keel, and by the time the guns are on board it will draw six or seven feet of water, when the portholes will not be more than three feet above the water. The more I look at the thing, the more I am convinced of its inefficiency to accomplish the object for which it was built. But time will show. It is to be commanded by Capt. James H. Hamilton. He was formerly an officer in the United States Navy, and a short time ago attained quite a notoriety by abusing and challenging a brother officer who reflected somewhat severely on the motives of those officers who had resigned their commissions in the navy. Hamilton will pick out his company from among the recruits of the State." ting from Charleston, says of the floating battery:

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S INAUGURAL. OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

The address is a noble one, proving conclusively that he who delivered it is a plain, honest, frank man, possessed of soul big with patriotism, of an ability equal to the high station to which he has been called, and of that firmness of purpose, mingled with that conciliatory spirit demanded by the emergency which meets him on the very threshold of his office. Mr. Liucoln's address is remarkable for its directness, for the convincing manner in which his duty is set forth, and for the exact and truthful manner in which the great question before the country is put. We cannot see how any true citizen

truthful manner in which the great question before the country is put. We cannot see how any true citizen of this Republic, any lover of its Union of States, its Constitution and laws, can rise from the perusal of this address without being completely satisfied—without saying "Abraham Lincoln is right; he has said just what he ought to say, and no more nor less; is a man who will do what he promises; a man in whom the perfect trust may be reposed that he will be an able and true President of the United States—South and North, East and West." So this address impresses us, so we believe it must impress every right-minded man.

believe it must impress every right-minded man.

From The N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

While we desire all to read and to reflect upon its language—to weigh its doctrines and extimates at their tone value its principles—we are compelled to avow our belief that it will fail to accomplish that great wish of every patriotic heart—the restoration of peace and harmony and union between all the States. The President puts forth earnest professions of love for the Union, and places justly and properly much stress upon his duty to preserve it and execute the laws. But he commits the practical error of setting up the theory of an unbroken Union, against the studiour fact of a divided and dissevered one. He proceeds upon his false assumption—false in practical fact, however correct in mere theoretical reasoning—to speak of enforcing the laws and collecting the revenue en all the States—a measure which, in the existing relations of the seceded States to the Union, is nothing less than a proclamation of war. We do not believe he has adequately considered the difficulties which the Government has to encounter, or that he has any close conception of the dianstrous and overwhelming ruin to which a literal carrying out of the policy will involve the country. He cannot have fully apprehended the evils which will be entailed upon the people by a war between two He cannot have fully apprehended the extra which the centralled upon the people by a war between two such powerful forces as will be opposed to each other, if the differences between the North and the South are to be decided by force of arms.

From The N. Y. Expres

The President holds out, except in words, mere words, very, very little of the olive branch. His dark and doubtful proposition about citizena in each State being entitled to the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States—if it means anything, just now, must have a very offensive meaning in the Southern States, in view of the fact that Republicans claim a negro to be a citizen of the United States, as well as a white man. The President's discredit of the Supreme Court of the United States is, just now, too, in lad place, and bad taste, and very discouraging to the good Union people of the South. The President's degradation of the solemn Constitutional Fugitive Slave compact down to a mere law of Congress, which prohibits the African slave trade, incicates what confusion is lakis mind, and how little above statute law he is in his mind, and how little above statute law he places a solema, constitutional compact. The President's refusal, directly, officiously, plumply even to recommend, as a last poor recort, a National Convention of all the States, shows how little of "the clive branch" he has to offer with his threatened coercien and force. There is almost a mockery in what the President says of the judgment of the great American people, when he, or his, in Congress, both Houses, remee the people even a chance to vote on the Crittenden-Bigler propositions. We regret to say—that in our opinion the Message injures the Union cause everywhere in the Border States, and strengthens Secession in all quarters.

From The New-York News.

From The New York News.

The Inaugural of Mr. Lincoln is certainly an able and statemanlike document. It is drawn up with elaborate care and perfect acquaintance with all the questions that now distract the country. These it discusses with a condensed brevity in which every word tells, and every word has been made the subject of careful study and consideration. The Inaugural shows that Mr. Lincoln felt the load, and appreciates the full extent of the duties he was to assume when he hald his hands on the Evangelists, and swore to perform them.

The tone of the Measage is courteous, considerate and even conciliatory. The casual reader would as once be taken by the honeyed phrases in which it is couched, the many obvious truths it contains, and certain admissions of constitutional rights which, after the frantic denunciations of an Anti-Slavery political campaign, seems

sions of constitutional rights which, after the frantic de-nunciations of an Anti-Slavery political campaign, seems almost like concessions. We could recordie a peace-ful policy with the Inaugural, but still there is a sting left. The Inaugural is not satisfactory; it is ambigu-ous; and we fear the Republicans, even while pro-fessing the most peaceful intentions. Coercion could not have been put in a more agreeable form; it reads like a challenge under the code, in which an invitation to the field is vailed under the most satisfactory sylthe field is vailed under the most satisfactory syl

From The N. Y. Times.

From The N.Y. Times.

Mr. Lincoln's Inaugural Address must command the cordial approval of the great body of the American people. The intellectual and moral vigor which pervades it will infuse new hope and loyalty into the American heart. The calm firmness with which it asserts the rightful authority of the Federal Government—the declared purpose which it embodies to preserve, protest, and detend the Union and the Constitution—the easy force with which it sweeps away all the cobwebs of secession logic, and vindicates the supreme duty of the Government to defend its own existence, cannot fail to impress even the most determined secessionist with grave doubts as to the justice of his cause. The characteristic feature of the address is its profound sincerity—the earnest determination which it evinces to render equal and exact justice to every State, to every section, to every interest of the Republic, and to administer the Government in a spirit of the most thorough and impartial equity. To this purpose every other consideration is made to head. And no one who can understand partial equity. To this purpose every other considera-tion is made to bend. And no one who can understand partial equity. To this purpose every other consideration is made to bend. And no one who can understand
and appreciate such a character as that of Mr. Lincoln
will doubt that this spirit will mark every act of his
Administration. In our judgment the Insugural cannot
fail to exort a very happy influence upon public sentiment throughout the country. All men, of all parties,
must feel that its sentiments are just and true—that it
sets forth the only basis on which the Government of
this country can be maintained, while at the same time
it breathes the very spirit of kindness and conciliation,
and relice upon justice and reflection rather than force
for the preservation of the Federal Union. It is spires
the strongest and most confident hope of the wisdom
and success of the new Administration. It is marked
throughout by consummate ability, a wise and prudent
sagacity in the judgment of affairs, a profound apprecitiation of the difficulties and dangers of the c iss, a
calm, self-possessed, unlinching courage, adequate to
any emergency, a kind and conciliatory temper, and
the most earnest, sincere, and unswerving devotion to
the Union and the Constitution. If the dangers of the any emergency, a kind and conciliatory temper, and the most earnest, sincere, and unswerving devotion to the Union and the Constitution. If the dangers of the hour can be averted and the Union can be saved, this is the basis on which alone it can be accomplished. If the dinion cannot be saved on this tenis and consistent-

pudiation and Boggary," calls to mind a circumstance | 1 / with these principles then it is better that it should

Prom The N. Y. Sun.

The Inangural itself, next to its safe delivery, will reanimate public confidence, and that no less by its resolute tone than by its moderation and concillatory spirit. There is a manly sincerity, geniality, and strength to be felt in the whole address, which, as it is one of the few facts from the other side that are certain to reach the Southern mind, may be expected to produce a happy effect. Even the Border-State disminonists will fail to find in it a bugbear of "coercion" or "Abolitionism" with which they can delude the common sense of their people; while they will equally fail to find in it a prospect of impunity in treason.

From the N. Y. Staats Zeitung.

Mr. Lincoln is no more successful with his pen than
n making speeches; his talent evidently lies not in
bese accomplishments. His remarks are distinguished these accomplishments. His remarks are distinguished from those of Mr. Buchanan by the characteristic of brevity. The lawyer is exhibited, but not the statesman. Mr. Lincoln says the laws must be maintained in all the States. He will therefore be compelled to enforce them in the interior as well as on the sea coasts; and if he justifies the neglect of doing the former, the same reason will be good enough to justify letting alone all. He says nothing is to be lost, and everything gained bytaking time, and yet the Republican party have ent off every chance of reconciliation in the course of time, by refusing, in the start, to accept of any compromise on which this night have been effected.

From the New Yorker Demokrat.

No public man, failing, under such circumstances, to express his thoughts in a brief and unequivocal manner, could be regarded as a true statesman. In this respect Mr. Lincoln differs from his predecessor.

address is as clearly decided in tone as it is mild. All other questions but the maintenance of the Union are allowed to pass untouched. With the accession of Mr. Lincoln to the Presidency, the fog of American politics is being dissipated, and the skies are now brightening. Three-fourths of the American people will ayow, either with public enthurnasm or private satisening. Three-fourths of the American people will avow, either with public enthurnam or private satis-faction, that such an address is what was to be expect-ed from Abrabam Lincoln. Keep but wide awake and in the van, brave Lincoln, for the people are round about you, and will sustain you.

From The Philadelphia Pennsylvanian

From The Philadelphia Pennsylvanian.

He has spoken. Is the public mind relieved? Is popular anxiety tranquilized? Do men breathe more freely, or know any more than they did before? If all are like ourselves, then we say no. Mr. Linecha has uterly failed to recommend any measure looking to the preservation of peace and to the preservation of the Union. He recommends nothing. Those who looked with such eagerness for his imangural, read it could be lever it down in disapprendictions many of them. only to lay it down in disappointment, many of them in displeasure, if not disgust. It is a literary mongrel, having the crudities of Lincoln and the evasive caution Taking it altogether, we can only regard of Seward. Taking it altogether, we can only regaminate as a feeble declaration of war against the seceding States. As a whole, it is a lame, unsatisfactory and discreditable production, inferior in every respect to anything that has ever emanated from any former President. In one word, the tiger's claws are not the less formidable because concealed under the velvety for of Swarding.

From The Philadelphia Enquirer. From The Philadelphia Enquirer.

The address is in admirable tone and temper. It breathes throughout the kindest spirit to the "dissatisfied" people of the Southern States. No man can read it without being convinced that the new President is a patriot in the sincere desire to dispel groundless apprehensions growing out of his election, and throughout the address there is a pervading purpose to do what is right. In all these respects it is, as we have already said, most admirable. With respect to the rendition of fugitive claves, Mr. Lincoln is not only explicit and satisfactory, so far as the rights of the South are concerned, but he presents the outy of Northern Legislators on this subject with a force that has rarely been equaled. If the people of the Slave States are not disabused of their apprehensions on this score by the address of the President, it is not in the score by the address of the President, it is not in the power of language to satisfy them. Upon the whole we are of opinion that the President's Inaugural Address looks to peace rather than war, and if it fail to give thorough satisfaction, it is because of the interent difficulties which surround the subjects presented to him for action.

him for action.

From The Philadelphia American.

Grave as the difficulty of this opening is, nothing can exceed the case, simplicity and strength with which the new President proceeds to state what he proposes to do. In clear and unifectedly simple sentences, he goes over the whole ground of complaint, and of proposed and attempted remedies. He refers to grievances without saying a word to which the most captions or sensitive can take exception; and, what is far more, he states the law, and his duties under it, with the same remarkable clearness, and the same freedom from the least word on which an agitator can seize. There is no evasion of duty, no engagestion that he shall wait to be ordered as his predecessor waited. Its language is so direct, its tone so patriotic, its honesty so unmistakable, that all will feel the carnestness of its author and the significance of his words. For once a public document means all it says, and its nestness of its author and the significance of his words. For once a public document means all it says, and its language is so clear that every reader will understand it. The bitterest malignity of partisanship or of sectionalism cannot now deny to the author of the inaugural lofty qualities of manliness and statesmanship, nor the porsession of a personal patriotism, benesty and kindheartedness which fit him above all others for the high place to which he is called.

Mr. Lincoln's Inaugural is not to be judged by any diplomatic models. It is the honest expression of an honest American's heart. It is full of a glorious love honest American's heart. It is full of a glorious love for the whole country; it overflows with partiotic fervor; it looks to the prosperity of every section, and the upholding of that experiment of men governing themselves, which first excited ridicule sud then actouishment in the civilized world. His language is not diplomatic, but it is better—it is heartfelt. His speech cannot be read without the conviction that he means what he says, and where we miss the politician, we find the houset was Secretion and Abdition may find the honest man. Secession and Abolition ma the Union of Freemen, in a nation where sil are equal and where one Constitution, the sucred labors of our fathers, gives every man equal privileges, will give the corrulal assent to the frank and noble sentiments of the new President.

From The Newark (N. J.) Mercary.

A truer, or safer, or more patriotic policy it would be impossible, at this time, to inaugurate. Upon it, true Union men everywhere can take their riand, confident that now, at last, we have a Government which will protect them in their rights against both the rage of dismion and the arrogance of party passion. Firm, courageous, unshrinking, the President is still conciliatory and forbearing, and, though holding his own convictions as more sacred than all else in the world, unhesitatingly declares that he will do all things consistent with his solemn constitutional obligations, and the dictates of his conscience to save the Union as it is. In such a course, who can doubt that President Linceln will have the cordial support of all who desire stable and just Government, and love sincerely the Union, whose majestic pillars form the props of the world's hope and civilization?

## INFORMATION WANTED.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Bigler, U. S. S.," a letter signed by T. C. Kimberly Receiver, &c., informing me that "the books of the Genesee Mutual Insurance Company—located at Bata-via, N. Y.—show my account to be as follows," &c. The letter closes by saying "a compromise can be effected. Let me hear from you without day." This letter, on purely private business, came to me-o ourse, postage free-under the frank of a United States Senator from Pennsylvania. The envelope i one of the large-sized brown ones such as are usuall used by Members of Congress to forward speeches to their constituents. I am not aware that I owe the Genesee Mutual Insurance Company anything. How many people will be induced by this insinuating appear o pay them something, rather than be further an do not know; but a Senator of the United State ought to know better than to frank such letters through the mails. It looks as if the envelopes, with the sig nature thereon-which, of course, answers all the pur poses of a postage stamp—were for sale in Washington If so, will the honorable Senator from Penssytvania please inform me his price per hundred. I should be glad to receive the information through your columns.

Yours respectfully, OEORGE BARNES.
God speed you in the noble stand you have taken or the slavery question! No compromise of the principles of the Republican party. Our new President will not back down, and the people will sustain him and you. Spraces, Feb. 27, 1861.

Circuland National Democrat, daily and weekly, issues its last number this morning. The reason assigned is the impossibility of collecting enough to meet current expenses. The Democrat advocated the cause of the Administration and the Breckinridge wing of the Democracy, a doctrine which never flourished extensively upon the Reserve, and never will. [Circled Heald, 1st. SUSPENSION OF THE NATIONAL DEMOCRAT .- TE

SCIENCE, INDUSTRY, AND INVENTION.

THE PHOSPHORESCENT SCRETANCE OF FISH. - Ses

fish, as is known, become luminous on their surface after being for a time out of the water; and the opinson has prevailed that phosphorus, or some compound containing phosphorus, is the cause of this luminosity. Phipson has made experiments to determine the truth of this view. He has taken from a ray the luminous substance, which, in the dark, appears like an oil, adheres to the fingers, and is luminous under water as well as in the air. It was put into a bottle with a small quantity of distilled water, in which after twenty-four hours, it ceased to shine, and emitted a smell like rotten cheese, at the same time the color, which at first was a whitish gray, was changed to a dark brown. The water also acquired the same color, and became turbid. This solution was boiled with nitric acid in order to destroy the organic matters and convert the phosphorus, if any were present, into phosphoric acid. A part of the clear filtered solution was then neutralized with ammonia, and treated with salammoniac and sulphate of magnesia. The other portion was gently heated with molybdate of ammonia. By both of these tests, how-ever, no trace of phosphoric acid was discoverable. Therefore, it appears that the phenomenon of phospherescence in fish, is not caused by phosphorus or any of its compounds, and further investigations have also convinced Phipson that it is not due to the presence of luminous animalcules. Under the microscope the luminous mass appears entirely anorphous, but full of lit-tle round dots, which closely resemble the spores of mushrooms or other Cryptogamons plants. From this fact Phipson at first thought that the phosphorescence was caused by a luminous foregus which was formed on the surface at the instant of the decomposition of the fishes. Now, on the contrary, he is of the opinion that the phenomenon is caused by an unknown organic compound, which has the same affinity for oxygen that phosphorus has. At the same time, it must be remembered that the phosphorescent substance of the fish shines under water, while phosphorus is only hunthous in the sir.

APPLICATION OF THE SCLPHERIC ACID OF GYPSI'M TO THE PARRICATION OF SULFRATE OF SODA .- When common salt is ignited with a sulphate whose base is capable of forming a volitile chlorid, such chlorid is formed and may be collected by distillation, while sulphate of soda remains in the residue.

For example, sulphate of zine and chlorid of sodium

on ignition yield chlorid of zine, which volatilizes, and sulphate of soda which is left behind. Various other sulphates behave in the same way.

All of these results have hitherto remained without industrial application, because the appropriate sulphate could not be obtained cheaply enough. Could the sulphuric acid of other salts, which occur in nature in large quantities as gypeum, sulphate of magnesia, the vitriols, &c., be applied to this purpose, and were it easy with such a sulphate to prepare a volatile chlorid, from which the sulphate might be again prepared, the problem would be solv.d.

It will be seen from the following that the sulphate of lead and chlorid of lead fallill all these requirements. Chlorid of sodium, or chlorid of potassium, according as we desire to prepare a salt of soda or potash, is ignited in equivalent quantities with sulphate of lead. The mass forces very readily, becomes perfectly trans-parent, and thick, white vapors of chlorid of lead evolve, until the reaction is completed; that is, until all is converted into sulphate of sods and chlorid of lead. The melted mass is then poured out and treated with water. It yields, by crystalization, sulphate of sods, and an iosoluble residue of sulphate of lead, whose quantity increases with the duration of the fusion, and which is always applied again in the next operation.

The chlorid of lead, whose vapor has been cond and and collected, is brought into a solution of gypsum, or into sea-water, whereby soluble chlorids, and almost entirely insoluble sulphate of lead, are formed. The sulphate of lead is thus recovered after every operation.

In the formation of sulphate of lead from the chlorid of lead, the latter must be digested with a dilute solution of the chlorids, as concentrated solutions of the chlorids of potessium, sodium, magnesium and calcium hold some lead in solution.

To prepare Glauber salts without employing free sulphuric acid, and without important loss of lead salts, the hearth of the furnace upon which the mass is ignited should have as large a surface as possible, and the fire must be so regulated that the stream of air passing over the fused mass may quickly remove the vapors of the chloride, without reducing the temperature.

THE MOVEMENTS OF PROSPHORIC ACID IN THE PLANT.—The ash of young plants is always rich in phos-phoric acid. After the sipening of the grain the stalks and leaves contain a small quantity of this substance, a fact which Saussure and Garreau de Lille have already observed, but when fully ripe there is usually no trace of phosphoric acid in either the stem, root or leaves of

Phosphoric acid occurs in the plant in association with the nitrogenous principles. When these are dis-solved it enters also into solution; when they are coagu-

lated it is precipitated with them. The innutritous non-nitrogenous substances appear to contain no phosphoric acid. In the pericarp of certain fruits, as the almond, hazlenut, &c., no trace of this substance is found; the ashes consist for the most part of silica and lime. In like manner the secretions of the plant, as gum and manna, usually contain no phosphoric acid, and whenever traces of it or nitrogen have been found in them, they are to be considered as ocidental and as belonging to the impurities of the

product. By bruising the roots of young plants like the turnip, carrot, or beet, and washing out the pulp with water, vegetable fiber is obtained, which contains pectose and incrusting substances. In this operation the phosphoric acid remains with the nitrogenous material; for in the part of silica and lime, no perceptible quantity of it liscoverable.

The ash of dry forest leaves which have lain through the Winter contain much silies, iron, and lime, but no phosphoric acid, while marine plants growing upon rocks contain a considerable quantity of this substence, which they must mainly obtain from the water. Corenwinder, however, did not succeed in obtaining phosphoric acid from the water of the North Sea, yet ne believes that it exists there in combination with

nitrogenous substances produced by decayed organisms. The pollers of dowers and the spores of the cryptogamia contain large quantities of phosphoric acid, and the pollen of the lily (Lilium condidum) is as rich in this substance as the ash of any grain.

PRESERVATION OF GRAPES AND OTHER PREITS,-In Southern Russia grapes are kept for sending to St. Petereburg, by gathering before they are fully ripe and putting them down in alternate layers with well-dried millet grains, in earthen pots. The grapes must not touch each other, and the pots are tightly sealed. Then are said in this manner to keep an entire year, and to

become very sweet.

In this country, packing in cotton is often resorted o. The grapes are left as long as possible on the vince —at any rate, until there have been some light frosts.

They are then cut with a sharp knife, all imperfect berries are removed, and allowed to lie some days in s cool place. They are then packed in cotton, so that but few layers are formed, and stored in a place se cool as possible, but where they will not freeze. Kept

in this way, they are good until April. It is said that cotton prevents or retards the ripe of Winter apples and pears, while wool hastens this operation, and at the same time gives green that

handsome reliew color.

A Frenchman, Mons. Charmenz, who has larsly az eited great astonishment by the exhibition of fresh grapes in Spring and early Summer, employs the Sol lowing method: The grapes are allowed to remain on the vince as long as the weather permits. They ass then cut in such a manner that a piece of the vin mains on both sides of the stem of each bunch. It best to leave two buds or nodes above, and three o four below. The upper end is carefully scaled wise wax; the lower is inscried in a suitably sized via